

due to hemodynamics of portal circulation from the colon. Pulmonary amoebiasis is usually secondary to liver involvement. Brain tumors are rare and practically never encountered except in cases of liver and lung infection. Cutaneous amoebiasis occurs in fistulous openings around the anus.

Clinical manifestations are set forth as (1) chronic intestinal amoebiasis, the most common, (2) acute intestinal amoebiasis (dysentery), (3) intestinal complications, and (4) extra-intestinal complications. Each of these phases is discussed.

All infections of amoeba should be treated. Therapy should encompass intestinal flora as well as the parasite. Treatment should take into consideration intestinal and extra-intestinal infections.

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**PRACTICAL ALLERGY**—M. Coleman Harris, M.D., F.A.C.P.; Norman Shure, M.D., M.S., F.A.C.P. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1957. 471 pages, \$7.50.

This is an excellent treatise on clinical allergy as encountered in medical practice. It is replete with information. The manner of writing is direct, concise, easy and pleasing to read.

The perusal of each chapter and indeed of nearly every paragraph will review available knowledge and stimulate and enlighten any physician who assumes the responsibility of study and control of some or all of the problems which are due primarily or secondarily to allergy. Allergists also will be benefited by reading each chapter. Such review of our present knowledge and experience and technique in diagnosis and treatment of other allergists is most important. It will acquaint them with the ideas of two veteran workers in this field and may yield increased efficiency and improved results in the readers' clinical efforts.

As the book has been carefully read by this reviewer the following chapters seem of special value because of their information and for later references: The Nature of the Allergic Reaction; The History and Physical Examination; Laboratory Procedures; Bacterial, Physical and Insect Allergies; Pollen as a Cause of Allergy—with its carefully compiled lists and frequencies of pollens in many areas throughout the United States; Drug Reactions—in which a list of symptoms from most important allergenic drugs is contained; Collagen Disease—a very concise and helpful chapter; The Emotional Factor—a reasonable and helpful chapter; Office Allergy Technique; Materia Medica—in which all groups of drugs and hormones available for allergy practice are listed.

The important care and sterilization of syringes, needles, vials and the types of extraction and diluting fluids is most important to keep in mind even though a physician is not making his pollen extracts, other inhalant antigens, vaccines and allergens for testing in his own laboratories.

Chapters on the diagnosis and treatment of manifestations of clinical allergy are concise and informative even though space in a treatise of this type did not allow details of histories, methods of study, and results of indicated therapy. Because of the variations in methods of study and control of clinical allergies, no reviewer would agree with all opinions of the authors. This is especially true of the many manifestations, methods of diagnosis and control of food allergy.

This well-written, informative and withal concise book on Practical Allergy should be read, studied and held for ready reference by all physicians and allergists who assume the challenge of aiding and controlling the many manifestations of clinical allergy.

ALBERT H. ROWE, M.D.

**PEDIATRIC ROENTGENOLOGY**—Dr. M. A. Lassrich, Prof. Dr. R. Prévot, Prof. Dr. K. H. Schäfer, Hamburg. Edited by Prof. Dr. K. H. Schäfer, Hamburg. Translation from the German provided by James T. Case, M.D., D.M.R.E. (Cambridge), Professor Emeritus, Radiology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago; Director, Memorial Cancer Foundation, Santa Barbara. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1957. 333 pages, 700 illustrations, \$28.00.

This well printed and well arranged monograph is divided into three main sections dealing respectively with disorders of the thoracic organs, the abdominal organs, and the skeletal system.

The section on thoracic organs is subdivided into chapters covering the normal thorax, the pathologic thorax, both of these terms applying to the upper and lower respiratory tract, and the heart and great vessels.

The section on abdominal organs is divided into preliminary considerations of abdominal roentgenography, normal and abnormal findings in the alimentary tract, biliary tract, genitourinary tract, and adrenals. The skeletal system deals with normal and abnormal findings in the skull, vertebral column, bones of the thorax, pelvis, extremities and soft tissues.

While the reproductions are in positive form, the detail is so good, and the accompanying diagrams and legends so clear that they must be regarded as outstanding. The material comes from the University Children's Clinic and the Central Radiation Institute of the University of Hamburg. This is the first English translation of the 1955 German edition and was printed in Germany. It is one of the best illustrated monographs on pediatric roentgenology with which this reviewer is acquainted.

L. H. GARLAND, M.B.

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**MANAGEMENT OF COMPLICATIONS IN EYE SURGERY**—Edited by R. M. Fasanello, M.D., Chairman, Section of Ophthalmology, Yale University School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1957. 422 pages, illustrated, \$16.00.

Most of the textbooks on ophthalmic surgery devote insufficient space to the prevention of the pitfalls and the management of the complications of eye surgery and injuries. It has been said many times that "the only surgeon who does not have complications is one who does not operate." It is therefore refreshing to find a book the entire contents of which deals with these important subjects.

The book consists of 23 chapters which have been contributed by some of the outstanding eye surgeons of this country. These chapters cover the pitfalls and complications of the various surgical procedures currently used in ophthalmology. The editor of the volume has chosen authors of the various chapters because of their particular interest in their subject. For example: Paton on keratoplasty; Berke on ptosis surgery; Pischel on retinal detachment surgery; and Kronfeld on delayed restoration of the anterior chamber after cataract surgery.

Of particular importance are the chapters on Anesthetic Complications by Atkinson; Medical Complications of Eye Surgery by Bondy of the Department of Medicine of Yale; and the Psychiatric Aspects of Ocular Surgery by Lincoff. The final two chapters on Rehabilitation of the Low Vision Patient by Fonda and the Estimation of Loss of Visual Efficiency by Spaeth, Fralick and Hughes add to the value of the book.

The format is good, the reproduction of photographs and line drawings is excellent and the type and paper are up to the usual Saunders' high standard. The index of 13 pages is complete and covers the material adequately.

The book is a must for the ophthalmic surgeon.

FREDERICK C. CORDES, M.D.